



Eastwood, A., Penton-Voak, I. S., Munafo, M. R., & Attwood, A. S. (2020). Effects of acute alcohol consumption on emotion recognition in high and low trait aggressive drinkers. *Journal of Psychopharmacology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269881120922951>

Peer reviewed version

Link to published version (if available):
[10.1177/0269881120922951](https://doi.org/10.1177/0269881120922951)

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Figures & Tables

Method Section

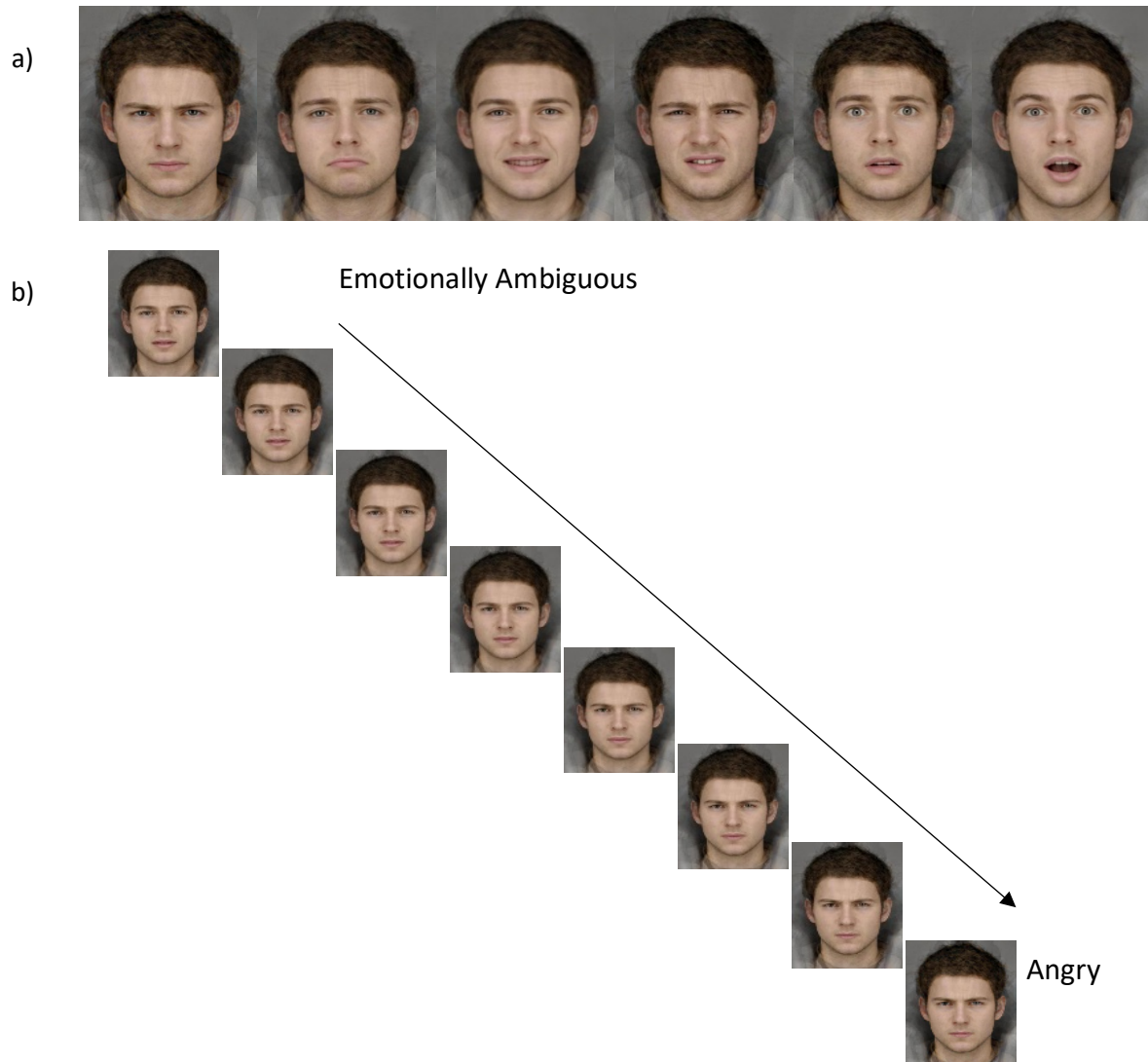


Figure 1: a) Full intensity examples of the 6 basic emotions used in the 6AFC task. Facial expressions are angry, sad, happy, disgust, fear, surprise from left to right. b) 15-image morph sequence for the angry emotion. Stimuli range from emotionally ambiguous to full emotion intensity.



Figure 2: 15-image morph sequence used in the Happy-Angry 2AFC task. The images range from the full intensity example of the happy emotion along a linear continuum to the full intensity example of the angry emotion.

Total Hits

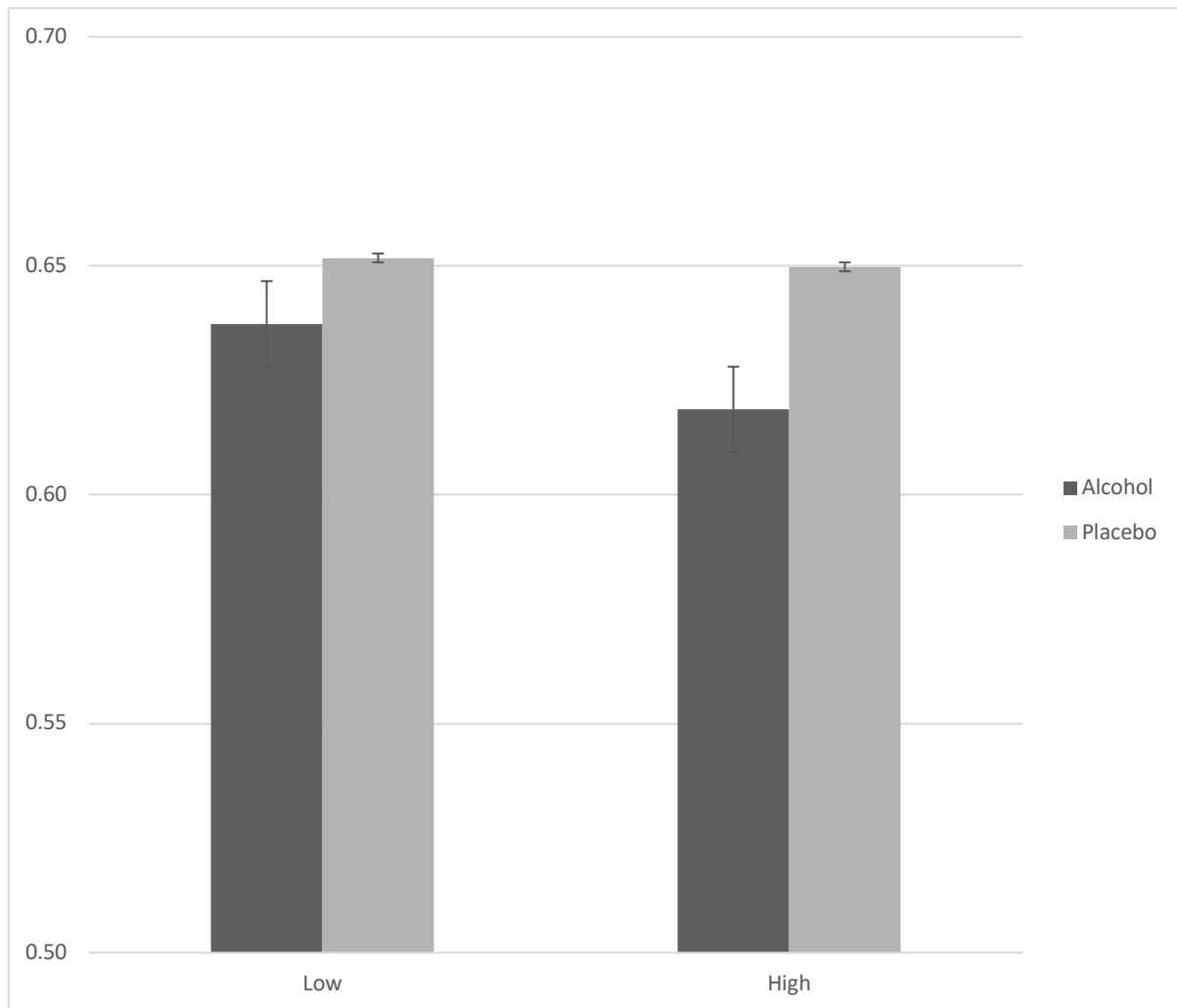


Figure 3: Scores are mean proportion total hit rate scores (6AFC) in high compared to low trait aggressive individuals following both alcoholic and placebo drinks. Error bars represent standard error.

Sensitivity & Bias

Table 1: Scores are mean A' (sensitivity) and B'' (bias) for each emotion (anger, sadness, happiness, disgust, fear) in high and low trait aggressive individuals; standard error in parentheses.

			Alcohol	Placebo
Sensitivity	Anger	High	.90 (.01)	.90 (.01)
		Low	.91 (.01)	.92 (.01)
	Sad	High	.91 (.01)	.92 (.003)
		Low	.92 (.01)	.93 (.003)
	Happy	High	.89 (.01)	.90 (.01)
		Low	.89 (.01)	.89 (.01)
	Disgust	High	.91 (.01)	.91 (.01)
		Low	.93 (.01)	.94 (.01)
	Fear	High	.58 (.04)	.63 (.04)
		Low	.55 (.04)	.56 (.04)
Bias	Anger	High	.83 (.03)	.82 (.03)
		Low	.84 (.03)	.84 (.03)
	Sad	High	.39 (.07)	.44 (.07)
		Low	.40 (.07)	.43 (.08)
	Happy	High	.50 (.08)	.33 (.08)
		Low	.35 (.08)	.26 (.09)
	Disgust	High	.35 (.07)	.32 (.07)
		Low	.51 (.07)	.55 (.07)
	Fear	High	.63 (.05)	.67 (.04)
		Low	.62 (.05)	.60 (.04)

NOTE: A' (Macmillan & Creelman, 2005; Pollack & Norman, 1964) is a measure of response sensitivity and B'' (Grier, 1971) is a measure of response bias. The A' scores ranged from .5 (i.e., emotions cannot be recognised from noise) to 1.0 (i.e., emotions are perfectly distinguishable from noise). B'' scores ranging from -1 (i.e., a response bias in favour of always seeing the correct emotion as present) to +1 (i.e., a response bias in favour of always seeing the incorrect emotion as present); a score of zero indicates no response bias.

Balance Point

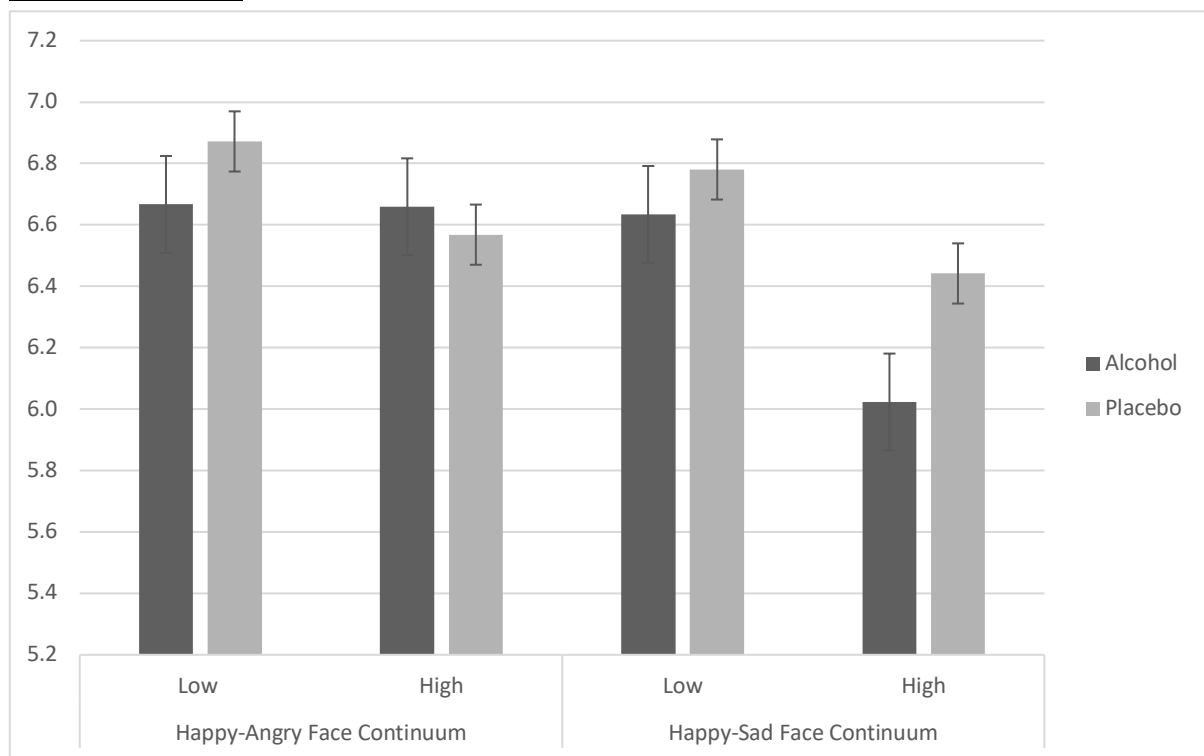


Figure 4: Scores are emotion balance-points following alcohol and placebo drinks in high and low trait aggressive drinkers. A greater score indicates a preference for happy faces, whilst lower scores indicates a preference for angry/sad faces. Error bars are standard error.

Questionnaire

Table 2: Scores are means for all questionnaire measures (i.e., S-Ang, PANAS, BAES); standard error in parentheses.

				Pre-Consumption	Post-Consumption
S-Ang			Alcohol	16.1 (.3)	16.2 (.3)
			Placebo	16.1 (.3)	15.9 (.3)
PANAS	Positive Affect	Low	Alcohol	27.3 (1.1)	24.6 (1.1)
			Placebo	26.8 (1.0)	23.6 (1.2)
		High	Alcohol	25.7 (1.1)	23.5 (1.1)
			Placebo	26.5 (1.0)	24.3 (1.2)
	Negative Affect	Low	Alcohol	11.0 (.5)	11.1 (.4)
			Placebo	11.2 (.5)	10.9 (.4)
		High	Alcohol	13.1 (.5)	12.8 (.4)
			Placebo	13.3 (.5)	12.0 (.4)
BAES	Stimulant	Low	Alcohol	29.3 (2.0)	23.8 (1.8)
			Placebo	26.0 (2.0)	22.6 (2.3)
		High	Alcohol	27.9 (1.9)	25.9 (1.8)
			Placebo	29.4 (2.0)	25.7 (2.2)
	Sedative	Low	Alcohol	9.3 (1.8)	17.0 (2.3)
			Placebo	10.7 (1.5)	14.2 (2.1)
		High	Alcohol	14.3 (1.8)	26.9 (2.3)
			Placebo	14.4 (1.5)	18.8 (2.0)

NOTE: State Anger Subscale (S-Ang) of the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) (Spielberger, 1999), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988), Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale (BAES) (Martin, Earleywine, Musty, Perrine, & Swift, 1993). S-Ang higher scores indicate greater state levels of aggressions; higher PANAS scores reflect greater positive and negative affect; higher BAES scores indicate greater self-reported levels of sedation and stimulation.